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best complete account of her in any language. In English there has been nothing except Abbott's volume for the youthful reader. In French there exist the worthless eulogy by Fourmestraux published under the Second Empire; the more careful study published a decade ago by Turquan, who fancied he was writing a "true" life because he was retailing all the scandalous gossip; and two of the four promised volumes of Mademoiselle d'Arjuzon's detailed but adulatory account. Miss Taylor, of course, ignores the two first mentioned narratives, cites Turquan only for refutation, and quotes Arjuzon frequently. Masson's elaborate works are often cited, but it must be remembered that the brilliant academician has furnished no satisfactory guarantees for the authenticity of his work. Miss Taylor has read widely among the memoir-writers and depends largely upon Mesdames Campan, Récamier, and Rémusat, and Mademoiselle Cochelet (Madame Parquin). In the absence of all, save a fragment, of the Memoirs of Hortense, which seem destined unfortunately never to be published, information concerning her must be derived chiefly from the memoirs of the court ladies—certainly not unimpeachable authorities. The author would have been wise had she quoted the Duchesse d'Abrantès, Fouché, and Constant less freely and less confidently. Miss Taylor has made no new researches, and supplies no new materials. She might well have inserted an essay upon the authorities or, at least, a complete list of the works cited. There are few criticisms of detail aside from the treatment of foreign proper names, in respect to which there are several infelicities. The use of the future perfect tense for historical narration is a new invention and should be patented without delay. On the other hand, the exclusive right of the Paris edition of the *Herald* to such a phrase as, "the Louis Bonapartes" should be respected.

The author restrains herself alike from adulation and from denunciation of Hortense. Almost invariably she takes the favorable view of her acts and only in rare instances does she criticize her. Eugénie's "douce entêtée" and Napoleon's "soie raisonnable" furnish her the keynote for her judgments upon the charming unfortunate. Whatever one's judgment in regard to specific facts, there is nothing in morals or misfortunes to differentiate Hortense greatly from many French women of her generation. The historian of the Napoleonic era will accord her scant mention.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

The Fall of Napoleon. By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. (London and New York: John Lane Company. 1907. Pp. x, 327.)

THE Napoleonic library that one might create, *i. e.*, of books or pamphlets wholly or partly on the subject of the Great Corsican, now numbers some thirty thousand volumes; and the present and promised output may run it up in the next generation to forty thousand. Yet they are all welcome, if good; and curiously most of them are read.

This book is on Napoleon the man and statesman; Napoleon the soldier is only sketched, although the author, oblivious of Hannibal, calls him "the greatest of all soldiers". The military narrative begins with the return from Russia, for failure in which country Napoleon is in a sense exculpated. The campaign of 1813, with Lützen and Bautzen, Dresden and Kulm, the Katzbach and Dennewitz, Leipsic and Hanau, is shortly treated; and that of 1814, with its desperate energy and fiery strategy, receives scant space. But in the Hundred Days, the author, as is natural to an Englishman, goes more into detail, and gives over one hundred pages—over a quarter of the volume. But then this is not a military history. The other portions of the work on the political phases of these amazing thirty months are more full and satisfactory. "It is only a personal history of Napoleon . . . between the years 1813 and 1815", claims the author; and yet the negotiations between the allies and Napoleon, and among the allies themselves, are amply set forth and readably discussed; and the great actors who then filled the stage are painted with good coloring, even if the hyper-trickiness of the era darkens the tone.

It does not seem, however, that the allies desired, as much as the author states, the continuance of the war until Napoleon could be crushed; that Metternich was always formulating terms that he knew Napoleon would not accept. There were many times when all those who governed the allied powers would have been glad of peace. The chief difficulty was that Napoleon could not, would not acknowledge that all Europe in arms was stronger than he was; that he would not accept less than his own terms for the sake of weary France. And this it was in which he was at fault.

Mr. Browning, we think, underrates the character of the czar. Alexander was the strongest of the allied sovereigns, and although Metternich as a diplomatist in many ways overtopped him, yet it was his character, more than that of Francis or of Frederick William, that carried the allied plans through to success. The monarch who waged the 1812 campaign was not a weak man. Neither were the allied monarchs, despite Metternich and Stein and Nesselrode, mere puppets.

The story of the futile Congress of Chatillon is well told; that of the island of Elba is most interesting. In many ways the emperor here exhibited the reasonable side of his character, so ably depicted by Lord Rosebery. His enemies did themselves no credit by their manner of treating him. "The King of France left him without money, the emperor of Austria robbed him of his child, Metternich employed a ruffian to debauch his wife, Castlereagh wished to transport him, Talleyrand to throw him into prison, and perhaps to assassinate him." Why should he not turn upon them? Yet a reasonable spirit was almost constant at Elba. The later life of Marie Louise is pointed out. It is an unsavory tale. With all her faults Josephine was the better woman; and it was with reason Napoleon wept in her room at Mal-

maison before he left the capital he and she had jointly made so beautiful and gay.

The return from Elba, dwelling upon the personal side of the story, is excellently narrated; and the drama at Laffray, when Napoleon advanced alone to meet the regiment that had been sent to arrest or kill him, is picturesque. "Surely, this is one of the great scenes of history!" exclaims our author.

Next come the chapters on the Waterloo campaign, rich in annals of British pluck. Then follow those describing the emperor's bearing while awaiting the decision of his captors as to his own future. England was the most exacerbated of the powers. In a leader of July 25, the *Times* called Napoleon a savage deserving the gallows.

The volume is well manufactured, and but for some errors in proof-reading (such as *Hassau* for *Hanau*, *Soignies*—the forest of—for *Soignes*, and *Marmont* for *Murat* in one place), no fault can be found with it. It is illustrated with eleven good phototypes. The battles merely hinted at need no maps. The Hundred Days would be better for a map of the celebrated triangle and one of Waterloo. Some of the translated quotations are only partial, without stars to show the gaps. These stars seem essential. Their absence sometimes affects the meaning.

Taken as a study of the politics of these stirring months, and as a sketch of by far the strongest actor in the momentous drama, the work can be highly commended. It is one that the worshippers of Napoleon will welcome.

THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia, 1806. By F. LORAINÉ PETRE. With an Introduction by Field Marshal Earl ROBERTS, V.C., K.G., etc. (London and New York: John Lane Company. 1907. Pp. xxiii, 319.)

As Bonaparte's advance against Austria in 1797 was a part of his campaign of 1796, so were the Pultusk-Eylau-Friedland manoeuvres properly the continuation of the Jena operation, and Mr. Petre's recently reviewed book on the campaign in Poland was in a sense incomplete without the present volume to precede it. As Lord Roberts points out, the study of military history is growing among English-speaking peoples, and we welcome any exhaustive study of a notable campaign, even in this year of the Peace Congress. In his introduction Lord Roberts preaches mainly from the text of unpreparedness, the common failing of America as well as England—and his few words may well be heeded. The work is recommended "particularly to statesmen, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of power".

The volume is easy to read. To a student already familiar with 1806, there are fewer causes of dissent than are usual. Mr. Petre sketches out the political as well as the military status: Prussia's neu-